

The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1871

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THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLLEGE MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING AT 114 CARondelet STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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PROSPECTUS
OF
THE LOUISIANIAN.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully, felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

AS OUR motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desiring of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and respect, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall endeavor to our noblest interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among the sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country, and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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POETRY.

A LOVE LIFE.

BY E. W. BASTARD.

I wooed my love when we both were young.

Wooded her gently, with smile and song;
She merrily laughed at the strains I sung.

Answering sweetly that life was long,
And love but a wave of life's restless sea.

Altered or lost at the wind's decree,
She gathered flowers in her bright young morn.

Pleasant blossoms, of varied hue,
And half in play, and half in scorn.

Lifted the fairest for me to view,
And sung, "How foolish my heart would be."

To leave these beauties and go with thee,
I may not alter my course for thee."

All alone we journeyed for years,
All alone through the spring-time days,

Till youth passed by with its smiles and tears,
And summer entered our different ways.

The youth had risen to man's degree,
The maid was woman, and both were free.

The flowers still bloomed; but their beauty seemed
Only to burden the slender frame.

This was my fancy; I must have dreamed,
For still she answered me just the same.

"My path is sunny, my life is free,
I may not alter my course for thee."

So on our separate ways we sped,
Living the lives we had lived before.

Till autumn the mountain had softly veiled,
And over the mountain, and over the moor,

With a sobbing sigh, less of care than gloom,
Floated their first love merrily.

With warning whistle, the thoughtless sprite
Seized her blossoms and rushed away.

The golden beams that had charmed her sight,
Sank in clouds of the deepest gray.

The wind surged by like a troubled sea,
She stood alone on the dreary lea.

I opened my arms, and she came to me!

CELESTIAL SELECTIONS.

THE MYSTIC BEAUTIES OF FREEMASONRY.

In last week's *Powers' Democrat*, in considering the Mystic Beauties of Freemasonry, we alluded to the Jewels, and the moral to be drawn therefrom.

In continuance of this interesting subject, we now propose to draw the attention of our Masonic friends and brothers to other Mystic Beauties, such as the "Points and Parallels," "Principles," "The Cardinal Virtues," etc.

In these hieroglyphic emblems, the Points and Parallels, we have a point in the centre of a circle, which circle is supported on the north and on the south sides by two lines; the one said to represent St. John the Baptist, and the other St. John the Evangelist; therefore, we conceive, the Mason who walks within the circumference of this circle cannot err.

For when he considers the conduct of these eminent characters, not merely as alleged patrons of the Society, but also as promoters of the strictest morality, he will certainly be led to contemplate on the divine and moral laws contained in that sacred book, which rests upon the upper or eastern part of the circle, protected on each side by these amiable supporters. On that book stands Jacob's ladder, which reaches up to Heaven; therefore, if, as we tread the circuitous paths of human life, we consider ourselves within the periphery of that circle, taking the maxims of those zealous supporters for our guide, and the precepts contained in that holy book for the regulation of our conduct and government of our affairs under the various dispensations of Providence, there is no doubt but we shall ultimately arrive at the summit of that ladder, and be made partakers of eternal glory in the Lodge of everlasting peace and happiness, where God, the Grand Architect of the Universe, resides over all his works.

The Principles by which Masons are united are Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth.

Brotherly Love, the first grand principle, embraces the general communion of human nature, the universal chain of society, and cement to every moral and social virtue. By its exercise, which is an injunction, we learn our natural dependence on each other, expand our hearts to the various conditions of men, and acknowledge an original or parent stock, which our conduct fully verifies through life, for, as the mansion of our fathers recedes from view, though our hearts may linger on the threshold, we embrace at the distance, with the inmate of our paternal dwelling, the inhabitant of the city or province of our birth; so, when desolate or wretched, in climes where the vast expanse of waters roll between us and our homes, we claim affinity with the first being we meet, and by that affinity implore him to administer relief.

Relief is the second grand principle of our profession, given to the exercise of man by that Almighty Providence who, with inspiring hand, deals to the whole creation Relief and Protection, as an example to imitate His goodness, and approach His throne by acts of beneficence. "A plant of celestial seed, sown in brotherly love, cultivated by benevolence, and watered with the tears of sympathy, yielding that balm of comfort which effectually eradicates the corroding cankers of the mind, and gives an undiminished lustre to the soul. Happy the man willing and capable of dispensing it, whose drops can deck the widow's face with smiles, cherish and sustain the orphan, illumine the dungeon of the captive, soothe the pillow of sickness, and give confidence in the hour of death!"

Truth is the foundation of virtue, and the basis upon which our principles are founded, emanating from the throne of grace, in pure essence, to guide and direct our reason through life; reflecting as a mirror of refined lustre, the virtues and frailties of our hearts, to impress a strict observance of the one, and restrain the pursuits of the other, clothing its possessor in a robe of spotless purity, which no calumny or reproach can sully. It awakens our faith, cherishes our hope, and extends our charity. It guards the passions by the restrictive virtues, and promotes brotherly love and relief. There is nothing can render a man more respectable in this world, or more acceptable in the eyes of the G. A. O. T. U., than a strict adherence to truth, and an unflinching regard for sincerity; for of all the qualities which adorn the mind, truth is the most respectable; it is a rich, though simple ornament, and he who is not possessed of it, let his rank and other qualities be whatever they may, will forever be despised in the sight of every wise, virtuous and good man.

The Cardinal virtues we will take in rotation: first, the temperance directs us in the government of our appetites and affections, and so to use the good things of life as not to abuse them, either by an ungrateful and sordid parsimony on the one hand, or by a prodigal and profuse indulgence on the other. This virtue is nearly allied to prudence, and has a close connection with justice; it calms revenge, and stills the fire of unjust resentment; it checks the epicure, and stops the riotous hand of the Bacchanalian; it extinguishes or abates the flame of carnal desires, and banishes every lawless action; it silences the flippant, detracting tongue, and gives in its stead a pleasing moderation of speech; it shuts the door against avarice, and proves experimentally that happiness does not consist in the eager pursuit or acquisition of riches, but in a contented mind. This virtue can never be too highly prized by Masons, particularly in the hours of festivity, seasons of relaxation, and every enjoyment; lest through intemperance a false key should be found to unlock and discover their secrets.

Fortitude haughtily struggles with despair, and will neither yield to, nor make terms with misfortune; in every situation it reposes a noble confidence in itself, and from its immovable basis to future glory and honor, astonishes the world with admiration and delight. "We learn forward, as it were, with surprise and trembling joy, to behold the human soul collecting its strength, and asserting its right to superior fate. The man of true fortitude raises his head like a tower on a hill; as a rock on the seashore, he stands firm, and the dashing waves disturb him not. The steady purport of his soul ever supports him; and the arrows of fortune drop at his feet. He meets the evils of life as a man that goes forth to battle, and returns with victory in his hand; under the pressure of misfortune, his calmness alleviates their weight, and his constancy shall surmount every difficulty.

Not can he be too cautious and judicious in the selection of a wife. His happiness, respectability and usefulness are involved in it. In his choice, he should prefer goodness to beauty, discretion to accomplishments, piety to property, and suitability of age, manners, and associations to fashion and display.

From the Religious Herald.

HOME LIFE.

MAKING ONE'S SELF AT HOME.

Thought it is a very common thing for a hostess to tell a friend to make herself perfectly at home in her house, yet it is a very unwise thing for a guest literally to do so.

Quite young ladies are very apt sometimes to pass the bounds of politeness and propriety in this matter.

There is nothing a young lady should guard against more carefully than encouraging the frequent visits of "beaux" at the house where she is a guest. Such a course might give serious offence to the one whose hospitality she is enjoying, or put her to great inconvenience.

The young man may not be such as she chooses to have introduced into her own family; yet politeness often restrains her from giving the advice she would wish.

A young lady of tact, will quickly observe such things, and nothing should prevent her from deporting herself accordingly. Of course, no well-bred young lady will make herself so much at home as to ask her friends to stay to dinner or tea at the house she is visiting. Such invitations should come only from the lady of the house.

It is not well to make yourself so much at home as to wander about the grounds breaking up the nicest flowers and picking the nicest fruit, unless it is very abundant. People in the country are often obliged to buy the fruit for their table because of this thoughtfulness in their guests.

A friend had some very choice pears on young trees, which he was very anxious to have ripen. His own children were forbidden to touch them, but some city visitors, children, who well knew the prohibition, pulled and ate them when but half ripe.

Above all things, adopt yourself to the customs of the family, and never require them to wait breakfast or supper for you. Fall into their ways as naturally as you can, and if they do not suit your tastes, you have a remedy always open to you—make your visit shorter.

From the Country Gentleman.

EARLY MARRIAGES OF MINISTERS.

We have known many promising young preachers ruined by precipitate and indiscreet marriages. Before their talents were developed, their characters formed, or they settled as pastors, they rushed into matrimony with girls as immature and inconsiderate as they were themselves. The result was the necessity of engaging in secular pursuits to obtain a support, and a partial or total abandonment of the ministry. Many students for the ministry, before they have acquired the elements of an education, encumber themselves with a family, and darken their prospects of future success. We should advise churches to be cautious how they call as pastors young men who have entered into marriage without the means of supporting a family. They furnish evidence of an imprudence and folly which will be quite likely to show themselves in other relations and pursuits of life.

In general, a young man should not think of marrying until his regular studies are close, has gained some experience and reputation in his ministry, has fairly entered, on his life work, and has a reasonable prospect of supporting a wife and family in comfort. If he has not the self-control to follow this prudent course, he should seriously consider whether some other vocation will not suit him better than the ministry. He should be careful too, not to entangle himself with any matrimonial engagement before he is ready to marry. It may end in disappointment and trouble, and at best will distract his thoughts and cripple his energies.

Not can he be too cautious and judicious in the selection of a wife. His happiness, respectability and usefulness are involved in it. In his choice, he should prefer goodness to beauty, discretion to accomplishments, piety to property, and suitability of age, manners, and associations to fashion and display.

From the Religious Herald.

LAW.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT.

To provide for the relinquishment of title to lands for sites of light stations on the coasts and waters of this State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That whenever it shall be made to appear to any one of the district courts of this State, upon the application of any authorized agent of the United States, that the said United States are desirous of purchasing any tract of land and the right of way thereto within the limits of this State, for the erection of a light house, beacon light, range light, or light keeper's dwelling, and that the owner or owners of said land are unknown, non-residents, or minors, or from any other cause are incapable of making a perfect title to said lands, or in case the said owners being residents, and capable of conveying, shall, from disagreement in price, or any other cause, refuse to convey said lands to the United States, it shall be the duty of the judge of the district court in which the lands so designated to be purchased are situated, to order notice of said application to be published in some newspaper nearest to where said lands lie, also one newspaper published in the city of New Orleans, once in each week, for the space of four months, which notice shall contain an accurate description of the said lands, together with the names of the owners or supposed owners, and shall require all persons interested in the said lands to come forward, on a day to be specified in said notice, and file their objections, if any they should have, to the proposed purchase; and at the time specified in said notice it shall be the duty of the said district court to empanel a jury in the manner now provided by law to assess the value of said lands at their fair market value, and all damages sustained by the owner of the lands so appropriated, which amounts, when so assessed, together with the entire costs of said proceedings, shall be paid into the parish treasury of said parish in which said proceedings are had, and thereupon the sheriff of the said parish, upon the production of the certificate of the treasurer of said parish that the said amount has been paid, shall execute to the United States and deliver to their authorized agent a deed of the said lands, reciting the proceedings in said cause, which said deed shall convey to the said United States a good and absolute title to the said title to the said lands against all persons whatsoever.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the money so paid into the parish treasury shall there remain until ordered to be paid out by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the judge directing the money to be paid to a parish treasurer, in accordance with the provision of this act, to require of such treasurer a bond in double the amount of money ordered to be paid by him, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by said judge. Said bonds shall be payable to the people of the State of Louisiana, for the use and benefit of such persons severally as are entitled to said money.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That in all cases of publication of notice under this act, the court shall require same proof as in cases of publication of notice under the civil practice act of this State.

(Signed) GEO. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy.

GEO. B. BOYER, Secretary of State.

AN ACT.

To authorize the change of the name of Louis Parish Ward to Louisiana Parish Campbell.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That Louis Parish Ward be authorized to change her name to Louisiana Parish Campbell of said Parish.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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AN ACT.

For the relief of F. G. Llorens.

Whereas, State warrant No. 232, dated May 31, 1869, drawn to the order of F. G. Llorens, and amounting to one hundred and fifty (\$150) dollars, having been lost or mislaid in the month of June, 1869, and said Llorens having caused a public notice to be published according to law in the year 1869, cautioning all persons against negotiating said warrant; and

Whereas, According to the certificate of James Graham, Auditor of Public Accounts, and the certificate of Antoine Duboulet, State Treasurer, it appears that said warrant is still outstanding, and has not been paid; therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant to F. G. Llorens for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid out of the funds as directed in the one lost or mislaid; provided, that said warrant shall be in full payment of the original warrant No. 232, dated May 31, 1869, alleged to have been lost or mislaid.

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AN ACT.

To secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands of the State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of this State, shall from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter one quarter section, or a less quantity, of unappropriated public lands of the State, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may at the time of making the application be subject to pre-emption to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon the application to the Register of the Land Office, make affidavit before the said register, or before the clerk of a court of record, that he or she is the head of a family or is twenty-one years of age, and that such applications are made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement.

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D. URBAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

SUNDAY JUNE 11 1871.

BAD BLOOD AND BAD POLICY.

"Now and then" is the heading of an article in Friday morning's New Orleans Times. Among other things it says:

"Eighty or ninety years ago the Legislature of Georgia, who had been seduced from duty and honesty to vote for a great land job by bribes, when detected, were hunted with hounds, and driven from the State. The indignant people did not even spare their lives. The leaders of some of them were found suspended from trees with a label on their breasts: 'This man sold his vote for the Yazoo fraud.' Then it was one of the most infamous of crimes this to betray the people and sell official votes and favor. No penal laws were needed to arrest and punish these crimes. The people dispensed with all tribunals to administer the justice and punishment due to political traitors and malefactors. They wreaked upon their betrayers the vengeance which was theirs."

That was the civilization which is now regarded as barbarian and retrogressive. It is now classed as one of the concomitants and characteristics of disloyalty and disunionism. To submit to any kind of official corruption, extortion and plunder, is a duty of good citizenship, a test of loyalty and devotion to the Union. Public plunderers are smart and good fellows to be honored, promoted and trusted.

These are the rich fruits of the great triumph of the new civilization, of the purer morality and philanthropy, for which we are indebted to our beloved and benign brethren of the North."

The Times exhibits its usual looseness of reasoning, when it admits that eighty years ago part of the Southern chivalry were such thieves as to provoke one of them to become a murderer, while in the same paragraph it tries to be ironical about Northern "morality" and "philanthropy" which in thirteen States of the Union have broken up an organized system of baby-stealing, wife-whipping theft.

Did the suspicion cross our mind that the Times people kept up an acquaintance with the divine will, we would ask them if the bible has not made man-stealing one of the greatest of crimes? But a negro is not a man under the theology of the Times. Very well, then he can not be a thief in any moral acceptance of the term. If we are not men, by the moral estimate put upon the yankee, by the Times and its class, he is not a man either. Only the native white people of the State are men. And yet, though native whites outnumber the carpet-baggers three to one, the latter have come upon the soil of the former, poverty stricken when they came, encountering hostility at every step, having the elements of Southern success to study and master, and secured the confidence of the largest number of voters, and been raised to the highest positions.

What is the matter with these highborn children of the immortal gods that they can neither win the love of the inferior negro, nor equal the success of the hateful yankee, upon their own soil—on their own peculiar weapons?

If they want the negro's love they must see that the road of abuse moves too much in a circle to reach it that way, and if they don't want it, they might at least let the negro alone. If they want yankee co-operation they have, if they don't want it there are thirteen Southern States into which the natives can find a residence that ought to be congenial. But these alternatives need not be pressed, for they do not reach the root of Southern dissatisfaction. If we were to state the case as we know it, we might imitate the Times in using hard words, instead of employing hard arguments. Yet there

are but few impartial observers who deny that the seat of this reconstruction disease can be reached easily enough just as soon as the native whites can go back to their seats in the legislative halls of the South. Man or no man, negro or no negro, if the votes can be got, if the negro could be seduced from his natural alliance with the Republican party, we would hear no more from the pro-slavery side about the expenditure of money, though we might see a great deal; and we would hear but little about carpet-baggers for they would be bribed with office to unite with the native in his effort either to subjugate the negro or to expatriate him from his home.

MR. CONWAY.

It was a maxim with the first Napoleon never to be where his enemy wanted him to be. The soundness of this rule is easily tested when applied to any sphere of life. For instance, Mr. T. W. Conway, State Superintendent of Education, is just now the especial object of attack on the part of rebel newspapers. This fact in itself is quite sufficient to determine what attitude this journal ought to assume in relation to him.

Mr. Conway, like every man in earnest, has his faults; the creation of any great system, and the successful launching of it, involve at some stages of it, absolute dictation on the one side and unquestioning submission on the other. That the exercise of authority at such times should seem harsh to those who have to obey, and that wounded feelings, whether resulting from wounded vanity or from the violation of an honest self-respect, should turn upon those who stung them are results neither new nor surprising. But that any of us should turn against our principles because there are personal defects in the representative of them, is either to show a heedlessness or a heartlessness which deprives us of all right of criticism.

This brings us to our quoted maxim, and that justifies us in saying that while the bitter rebels denounce Mr. Conway we can not, as colored men, forsake him had he done far less, in the position he holds, for the people of whom this journal is a representative.

Mr. Conway's address, the material portion of it at least, will be found in another column, we commend to our people for careful perusal. It tells the story of Mr. Conway's labors and sufferings here, better than we could tell it.

It seems to us that a man who has the courage to utter such sentiments as that speech contains, has too much sense, even if he had not too much virtue, to recant them. He has crossed the political Rubicon, as far as this community is concerned, and going back would be worse than tarrying here. But we believe Mr. Conway's instincts, as well as his principles, his training together with his interests, his courage and his experience here, will all blend in stimulating him to the thorough establishment and the economical administration of a school system, which is yet to develop even more benefits for the poor whites than for the colored children who have been admitted to its privileges. So far it is the best appointed school system in any of the reconstructed States, and it only needs the experience, ability and courage of Mr. Conway to make it equal to its New England models.

COLORED AMERICANS INCREASING.

Such is the caption of an article in the New Orleans Picune of June 10th. We hail the tone of this editorial with unmingled feelings of delight. The writer displays self poise, impartiality and patriotism when he says:

"On this empty continent of ours there is room for a great many millions besides. We welcome the report of the steady though slight increase of numbers among the colored people of our country, and earnestly hope that the statistics of the census of 1880 may show not only an increase in numbers but also a great increase in property, comfort and education."

All our southern white friends would acknowledge the situation as handsomely, and as fully as the Picune does, it would not be long before the colored and white natives would reach a point of agreement upon which all worthy carpet-baggers would find an honest welcome among us, and from which all unworthy ones would drop their yankee carpet-bags and leave us with an Irishman's trunk—a cotton pocket handkerchief.

DOGBERRY REPENTING.

It will be remembered by our readers, that on or about the first of May, the Mayor and Administrators of the city of Shreveport were appointed by the Governor, in accordance with the terms of the new city charter, and it will also be recollected that the citizens of that ancient town took it in high dudgeon because Mr. Moses Sterrett, a colored man, was appointed Administrator of Assessments.

As usual they tried to hold over and prevent their successors from qualifying. But we see that on the 27 of May the newly appointed officers, Mr. Sterrett with the rest, organized themselves into a city government, dogberryism notwithstanding. As "it is hard to kick against the pricks," and as Dogberry's clerk was not present at this last meeting "to write him down an ass," the clerk improves the occasion of the inauguration of the new city government to back out of the whole scrape.

Here is what Dogberry's clerk, the Shreveport South-Western, says:—

"The Board of Administrators.—We publish to-day the proceedings of a meeting of this body, held on Saturday evening last upon which occasion the parties mentioned mutually recognized each other, and declared their belief that they were fully empowered to carry on the municipal affairs of our city. The acknowledgement of the Mayor by the Board and the Board by the Mayor was quite felicitous, and everything being declared regular they went to work in earnest. The address of Mr. Crowell to the Board, we frankly admit, contains much that is sensible and practical, and should the organization be sustained in its position, we shall be pleased to see the views expressed carried into effect. But in the meantime our city presents the novel spectacle of a town with two sets of officials, each supposing itself to be clothed with authority, and we, in our helplessness, may become a living verification of the adage that the world is governed too much. It will be well enough for both parties to limit their legislation to moderate bounds, and await the action of the courts in the premises. For most practical purposes we can dispense with the aid of municipal authority for a time, and we pledge the respectability of the community for the maintenance of order. Our citizens will comply with every legal requirement so soon as the matter in dispute is settled."

This extract appears to us to be in every way satisfactory, whether we regard the temper of the writer or the exigency that forced him to write. He seems to be repentant, and the citizens seem to be conversed under the circumstances. But then these citizens are "all honorable men, and would not stir the heart of the town to mutiny."

After all, the South-Western is right, when it says that "both sides should confine themselves to moderate legislation." If we all would do this in looking after the local and general affairs of the State, it would not be long before all citizens of intelligence and character, like Hon. C. C. Antoine and Hon. Mr. Sterrett, although they are colored, would be honestly accepted at their proper value. Let both sides forget the past and march bravely forward to meet the duties, and we may add the glories of the future, and Louisiana will soon "bloom and blossom as the rose."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

As our subscription list enlarges, which it is doing every week, we become the recipient of many kind wishes and encouraging words, from both white and colored friends.

We publish two of these epistles this week, as we have not space for more, and because the writers of them are representative men in some what a peculiar sense. They were early and actively at work in the South, and have been chosen to represent constituencies in their respective States. We feel assured that our other correspondents will not feel slighted. Let us hear from you often, and we will do what we can to give your kind words of cheer and counsel a place in our columns.

We gladly record polite attentions from Messrs. Lehrs & Bro. 79—81 and 83 Baronne street New Orleans. The Editors of this paper had the privilege of discussing the secret of the success of these gentlemen as Groceries and general Dealers in Produce, over a bottle of Krug and other delicacies sent to our sanctum by the firm. They have an advertisement in another column, and we trust that our readers will take advantage of the street and numbers of this large and accommodating firm, which we furnish in this editorial notice, to give them an early call.

COLORED CONVENTION.

There can be no doubt that a State Labor Convention of colored men ought to assemble in this city. Of course it is next to impossible to have it assemble before mid-winter, but in matters of this kind it is well to "take Time by the forelock." Let our friends in the rural districts talk this matter fully and carefully over during the summer months. In the days of hard work and scanty rations, when the hardships which the tenants feel most keenly are heaviest, it will be well to compare notes among themselves as to how they can best organize and protect the results of their labor.

There are many evils afflicting the laborer which none but the laborer understands, and there are many remedies for such evils, which when once pointed out by the men who feel them, can be applied with the most skill by those who study labor questions, although they may not perform the duties of labor. Besides, there are questions so peculiar to this new era of things that it will be as beneficial to the employer as to the employed, to adjust them upon some economical basis by an authority which both sides will accept.

We suggest the middle of the coming December as the best time for the assembling of such a convention, because at that time many of our people will have leisure and money sufficient to enable them to be delegates to it. We trust that we will have a general response to this suggestion from all parts of the State. Speak out, whether favorable or unfavorable, and let the question be thoroughly ventilated. There will be room in these columns to publish all that may be written on the subject.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

For the LOUISIANIAN.

LETTER FROM HON. W. H. GREY.

We gladly give place to this note of cheer and encouragement from our friend, Hon. W. H. Grey:

HELENA, ARK., June 2, 1871.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Esq.,
Dear Sir:—I have just received a copy of your paper, the LOUISIANIAN. The tone of its leading articles has been the ring of true metal in them. We are negotiating for materials to start one of the same sort, politically here; and it is our intention to make it red-hot by the next canvass. Every effort is being made to harmonize the interests of all the leading men, and redress individual interests to party discipline, which is so necessary to future success. With harmony in our ranks the future is bright, and with the experience of the past fresh in our memories, we are foolish if we do not profit by it. Hoping that your enterprise may prove a brilliant success politically and pecuniarily;

I am, as ever yours, etc.

W. H. Grey.

LETTER FROM HON. H. M. TURNER.

The manager takes pleasure in laying before the readers of the LOUISIANIAN the friendly words of Hon. H. M. Turner, of Macon, Ga. He is well known throughout the South for his reconstruction bona fides, and we are not surprised to find a full appreciation, on his part, of our journal.

MACON, GA., June 6, 1871.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback,
Sir:—Accept my many thanks for the copy of your interesting paper sent me a few days ago. I had seen several extracts from it, but had never seen the paper until I returned home last evening; and I must say, it deserves the support of our people, not only in your State, but in every State. It not only teems with original matter, but the culled portions are of the best possible kind. There is no hope for the colored race in this country aside from the exhibitions of talent. One pound of properly cultivated brain is worth more to us at present than a thousand pounds of bone and sinew. The civilized world is satisfied that we can and will work, but whether we are an intellectually progressive people or not, remains to be attested by the most indubitable proofs, and such indispensable testimony can only be obtained by such exhibitions of mind as none can gainsay.

But then I did not start to write a dissertation. I hope you will put me down as a subscriber to your inestimable paper, and may success crown all your labors.

Yours Truly,

H. M. TURNER.

JURIES.

The Grand Jury system is receiving throughout the country adverse criticism. We trust that this general attention, given to a very important subject, will ultimately in ridding us of a secret tribunal as unrepresentative as it is arbitrary and irresponsible. And in this connection it may be well to say a word about other juries.

Is it not likely that trained minds and professional men would more easily, and therefore more probably, reach just conclusions, and render more righteous verdicts, than would twelve men, half of whom have to lie to get on the jury, as they do when they say they have "formed no opinion, while the other half have to lie themselves, off as they must, when one man can coerce eleven into a verdict, because they are hungry or sleepy, or kept from business?"

A judicial writer in one of the California papers puts the case in such a clear light that we make no apology for quoting a portion of his argument, which in elucidating an import subject from a legal standpoint sets forth also the common sense view of the subject:

"That the transgressor is accountable to the law rather than the person injured, is the principle recognized among civilized nations, and in obedience to this principle, thousands suffer wrong every day without resorting to violence, who, in a barbarous community would be despised as infamous cowards for doing so. But granting that if applied to certain cases not to be reached by law, the right of revenge may be a wholesome remedy for evil, is the jury room a proper city of refuge for the avenger? Are jurors to be called on to violate their oaths in these special cases and dispense with the laws? The true course is obvious. As there is lodged somewhere in every society a power of pardoning those whom the law must pronounce criminal, to it the appeal lies, and not to jurors, who are not above the law, nor makers of the law, but ministers of the law whether they approve it or not. It is certain, however, that they will enforce it only when it meets their approbation, and that they judge each case with reference to its special circumstances and with no reference to any constant rule, and with a view to ascertain the degree of moral and not of legal guilt. Playing fast and loose with the criminal law in this manner deprives it of half its terrors to bad men and half its protection to good men."

An old custom which has survived its usefulness and turned to be an inconvenience, like that of giving ladies the wall a century after the invention of side walks, will always be parted with reluctantly. The jury system brings us back to the times when law was not reduced to a system, and it did not matter whether or not juries could systematically administer justice, for it did not matter whether or not, the head of the law, the Chancellor of England, was himself a lawyer. It brings us back to the times when judges were approached by suitors with hat in one hand and a bribe in the other. To earlier times when society was divided into ecclesiastics, warriors and laborers. Now, what was the original purpose of this primitive contrivance, and does it still answer that purpose? It was meant as a check on corrupt judges and on irresponsible power. It had a Protestant meaning. It existed as an opposition to something else. But do those abuses to which it opposed itself now exist in American society? Is the one, in whom we will suppose the whole judicial power lodged, likely to be more unjustly biased and less consistent in his decisions than the many? We must consider, too, that the most competent jurymen resort to all possible shifts to escape from doing duty.

People who are the slaves of habit will always be provoked by an innovation simply as such, and will blast vehemently against it. When they have nothing circumstantial to say they will characterize it with some epithet taken in a bad sense, and think that it is related by being called unrepresentative. A non-elective judiciary has been advocated by the best writers for the press as tending to procure us an able and purer judiciary, and yet it is an innovation much more unrepresentative. But if it happens that the law is often executed so as to shield the lawless and not the law abiding, it comforts some men very little to think that twelve are to be blamed for it, instead of one."

THE LOAN FIDELITY ASSOCIATION, the officers of which are E. B. Benton, President; John M. Hillman, Cashier; J. M. Burchard and Mr. Pratt, directors, equipped a boat and furnished it with money and provisions for gratuitous distribution among the sufferers in the back part of the city during the recent flood. We are glad to record this act of charity among the many other instances of forethought and generosity, displayed by our enterprising firms, and wealthy citizens, amid the disasters of last week.

SUPERINTENDENT CONWAY'S ADDRESS.

AT THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, HELD AT LYONVILLE HALL, NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 2, 1871.

We regret that lack of space prevents our publishing Mr. Conway's able and comprehensive address in full as it appeared in the New Orleans Republican. We have room only for the latter half of the address and herewith submit it to our readers.

"Allow me now to say something touching the difficulties in our way. These are surprisingly numerous, unaccountable and inexhaustible. I will endeavor to name some of them:

The first and greatest is the inadequacy of our school revenues.

The second is the prolonged existence of passions engendered by the late war, and still cherished by many who cling to the idea that any system of learning made necessary by that unhappy event should be rejected.

The third is the disorganized condition in which the war left the affairs of our State—a condition which required much time, expense and care to improve.

The fourth is the general ignorance of the people in most of the rural districts touching school organization, rendering it almost impossible to secure competent men or women to carry on our work.

The fifth consists in the stringent requirements of the constitution, as well as those still more severe which are contained in the school acts passed by the General Assembly, requiring the admission to the school of all applicants, irrespective of race or color.

The sixth difficulty consists in the malicious, groundless, vindictive opposition of that portion of the public press which is edited by men who seem to have been asleep during the past ten years; who seem to think that the black man is still a slave; that there has been no war; that no blood has been shed; that education must still be regarded as the prerogative of a class; that when a small fraction of a people sees fit to oppose a system of education the mass must acquiesce; and that they have not only the right to defeat great public measures, but also to ruin the character and business of individuals whom they may not admire, especially if they, like themselves, should chance to have come here from another section of our country.

I have not ignored the existence of a strong local prejudice in this community against our school system and its friends. I do not now ignore it. I have always recognized it. I now recognize it. I consider it the business of others to be governed by their prejudices, if they see fit; but I do not recognize the right of any class, or any person, to extend their prejudices whatever; nor of any newspaper editor; so as to make them the rule of my life or conduct. As an officer, I have taken an oath, the moral obligation of which rises far above local prejudices. This governs me in the discharge of my official duty. I took it voluntarily. It obligated me to enforce the constitution of our State; to enforce the law passed by the Legislature, and to discharge my duty to the best of my ability. I have served it in the past. I have not swerved from the path of legal duty thus far, nor do I intend to do so in the future. If any of the passions engendered by the war have life still, no one deprecates it more than I. If it be true that any of these are now in existence, they should disappear from our educational pathway—the sooner the better.

I have never asked teachers or school directors whether they took any part in the late rebellion or sympathized with it, nor do I intend to do so.

It is a matter to be devoutly hoped that there is not a particle of this unhappy feeling in the breast of any one in this Institute; but, judging from the conduct of a few within the past two days, I am led to infer that this hope is not well founded.

The gravity of this question of popular education in relation to the ballot is also vastly increased by the foreign immigration that annually pours in upon us. These foreigners come to us with a genuine love of liberty in their hearts. It is a wonderful thing that we propose to do—the dissimulation of these diverse elements, and molding them into homogeneity of opinion, character and relation. This is the work of the schools. It can be done nowhere else. It is the work of the school teacher. None else can do it. It is a great work, and there is a great body of earnest workers engaged in it. It is a great fight, and their is a grand army on the march. God give them the victory! For the hopes of humanity are involved in the contest. You and I, fellow teachers, belong to this great body of workers; let us work with all our might. We belong to this great army; let us valiantly fight the great fight. The noblest men and women

Gradually the people are recovering from their poverty and their prejudices. The difficulty growing out of the legal requirement to admit colored children into any of our schools on an equality with the whites, is one which has taxed my conscience, my judgment, and my sense of human calculation. Often have I been tempted to yield to the popular clamor against the admission of this class of our estimable youth.

Often have I been asked to put my personal comfort in the scale with my earnest convictions, in the hope that my interest might outweigh my love of principles. Often have I been asked whether it was not needless that I should become a scoff and a reproach to the proud and the fashionable because of my devotion to a moral obligation.

I have found it difficult to stand up in this community for eight years the unwavering, uncompromising friend of the newly enfranchised element. For this cause I have suffered the curses of the vulgar and the contempt of some of the professedly "educated and refined" elements of the community.

This cross was hard to bear. A crown of thorns would not have given me much more pain than I have endured on this account.

Family, the sacred precincts of my home, the grave itself was invaded by a vile newspaper as a means of punishing me, because I recognized and enforced the black child's right to admission to our schools, as required by law.

This was severe, it was heart-rending, it was an ordeal through which I trust, no one here will ever have occasion to pass. But, thank God, I could not defeat the force of my conscience. I dare not violate my oath. I would not ignore the law. I could not add to the oppression and wrong already chaining and degrading a hundred thousand black children. I said to myself, "it is far better that I should suffer for a principle than by ignoring it prolong an injustice which affects the life, and health, and happiness of not only this great number of children but of the commonwealth itself."

"The principal involved has been rigidly enforced. My oath of office was not violated. The law has been enforced. The schools have not been destroyed. Justice has triumphed, and to-day our schools, though open to all, regardless of color, are in a more flourishing condition than before we took control of them. The colored children generally, and of their own choice attend school by themselves, while the whites attend in the same way.

There are some colored children in the schools attended by the whites, and it is a matter of pleasure for me to say that they are not treated with incivility or unkindness."

The population of our State is gradually increasing. Since the close of our own unhappy war large numbers of men have come here from the North and West who have brought families with them. The termination of the war in Europe will unquestionably result in a large tide of emigration from both France and Germany to this State. Probably our educable population will reach three hundred and fifty thousand inside of the next ten years. To provide instruction for this large number we must maintain the public schools we now have and establish five times as many more. Private schools will never answer the demands of this vast want. They may serve the necessities of an aristocratic few, but they cannot supply the needs of the great mass. On this subject I will take the liberty of quoting the language of our Superintendent Fitzgerald of Ohio:

"The gravity of this question of popular education in relation to the ballot is also vastly increased by the foreign immigration that annually pours in upon us. These foreigners come to us with a genuine love of liberty in their hearts. It is a wonderful thing that we propose to do—the dissimulation of these diverse elements, and molding them into homogeneity of opinion, character and relation. This is the work of the schools. It can be done nowhere else. It is the work of the school teacher. None else can do it. It is a great work, and there is a great body of earnest workers engaged in it. It is a great fight, and their is a grand army on the march. God give them the victory! For the hopes of humanity are involved in the contest. You and I, fellow teachers, belong to this great body of workers; let us work with all our might. We belong to this great army; let us valiantly fight the great fight. The noblest men and women

Low Ordinary...
Ordinary...
Good Ordinary...
Low Middling...
Middling...
Strut Middling...
Good Middling...

JOSEPH

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163...CANA

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1000

THE

CAMPBELL

A visit to the

prominent

LAWS

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

[Continued from 1st. Page.]

men that live are our fellow-laborers and fellow-soldiers. Let us be worthy of the relationship."

It was generally charged when I was elected to my present office that I would at once cause the removal of all the teachers employed in the city schools. This charge like many others, has been found to be utterly groundless.

I challenge comparison of my treatment of these faithful workers with that of my predecessors, and am certain any critic capable of rendering an impartial judgment will learn from the facts I have done more than any of them toward making the position of the teacher of New Orleans honorable, profitable and pleasant.

I shall proceed in the future and adhere as firmly to my views of duty as I have in the past, and not give up till I shall have fixed on an immovable foundation, a free school system of which this State shall be ever proud, and which no storm of opposition can ever uproot.

In conclusion, I will say in the words fitly chosen by another—

"There is a general forward movement all along the line, with here and there a case of constitutional and incorrigible nonprogressiveness. There is a lonesome time in store for these antediluvians. The world moves forward while they remain stationary. Soon they will find themselves left far behind, and will only be heard as one lonesome frog croaks a response to another on a cool night in early fall. Let them croak, but let the grand column move on, guided by the providence of God as a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, until humanity shall have passed the wilderness of ignorance and reached the promised land of universal enlightenment, liberty and happiness."

A REMARKABLE PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH.

[From the New York Evangelist.]

Among many other similar incidents on record, we have one that is narrated by Dr. Sprague in his *Annals*. Sketching the career of the elder Buckminster—Dr. Joseph Buckminster of Portsmouth, and father of the eloquent Rev. J. S. Buckminster of Boston—he states that on June 8, 1812, he was travelling in Vermont in company with his wife, and proceeded as far as Reedsborough. Sinking under the combined effects of disease and fatigue, he retired to rest at a solitary inn, but his sleepless night was spent in prayer. In the morning, when Mrs. Buckminster arose, he said to her, "My son Joseph is dead!" She, supposing him to have been only dreaming, replied, "No; he was well a few days since, and we shall see him when we return." "No," said he, calmly and decidedly, "he is dead." A few hours later Dr. Buckminster died, and it subsequently appeared that his words concerning his son were true. He died within less than twenty-four hours before his father.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE—Saturday, June 10—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—We note a decidedly better feeling, caused by the New York and Liverpool news, and factors generally have put up their asking rates fully 1/2c. The demand runs principally upon the higher grades, which are very scarce, but there is a fair inquiry for other descriptions. Thus far about 800 bales have been sold, a very strong style of Strict Good Ordinary bringing 16 1/2c, Low Middling 17 1/2c and Middling 17 1/2c, and Strict 18c.

Yesterday's operations embraced 800 bales, and the market closed as follows:

	Average	Exch.	Figures
Low Ordinary	11 1/2	@12	
Ordinary	13 1/2	@14	13 1/2
Good Ordinary	15 1/2	@16	15 1/2
Low Middling	17 1/2	@17 1/2	17 1/2
Middling	18 1/2	@19	18 1/2
Strict Middling	19 1/2	@20	19 1/2
Good Middling	Nominal	Nom.	

JOSEPH H. WILSON'S DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

163...CANAL STREET...163

FIRST FLOOR: DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

SECOND FLOOR: LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WEAPS.

THIRD FLOOR: CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS.

A visit to the store will repay any person wishing to buy cheap and elegant goods.

time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the State, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation, as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 22. AN ACT

To appropriate the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of mileage and per diem of members, salaries of officers, and per diem of employees, and contingent expenses of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000) dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury to the credit of the general fund, or the first money hereafter paid into the treasury to the credit of the general fund, to pay the mileage and per diem of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to pay the officers, employees and contingent expenses of the General Assembly, the warrants to be registered in the office of the State Treasurer, and paid in accordance with date of registry.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 23. AN ACT

To regulate the mode of trying cases arising under the provisions of article thirteen [13] of the constitution of Louisiana, or under any acts of the Legislature to enforce the said article thirteen of the said constitution, and to regulate the licenses therein mentioned.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That all cases brought for the purpose of vindicating, asserting or maintaining the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed to all persons under the provisions of the article thirteen of Louisiana, or under the provisions of any acts of the Legislature to enforce the said article thirteen, and to regulate the licenses therein mentioned or for the purpose of recovering damages for the violation of said rights, privileges and immunities, shall be tried by the courts or by a jury, if any party to the suit prays for a trial by jury.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That if the jury do not agree or fail to render a verdict either for the plaintiff or defendant the jury shall be discharged, and the case shall be immediately submitted to the jury upon the pleadings and evidence already on file, as if the case had been originally tried without the intervention of the jury, and it shall be the duty of the judge to decide the case at once, without any further proceedings, arguments, continuance or delay: each party having the right to appeal to the supreme court in all cases where an appeal is allowed by law.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the State, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation, as provided by existing laws granting pre-emption rights.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

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Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the terms of the court in the Eighteenth Judicial District shall commence as follows:

For the parish of Red River on the first Mondays of March and September.

For the parish of Webster on the first Mondays in April and October.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the term of service of the judge and district attorney to be appointed for said Eighteenth Judicial District shall expire at the time required by the constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay to Norbert F. Scopin the damages assessed to be due to him, on the tenth day of May, 1860, under the provisions of the act of the Legislature entitled "an act to provide for the making of a cut-off at Scopin's point, on Red River," approved on the fifteenth day of March, 1860.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay to Francis Lattier the damages assessed to be due to him, on the tenth day of May, 1860, under the provisions of the act of the Legislature referred to in the first section of this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That the treasurer of the State be and he is hereby authorized and required to pay said sum of twenty-two thousand five hundred (\$22,500) dollars to said Norbert F. Scopin upon his own warrant, and to pay said further sum of seven thousand five hundred (\$7,500) to said Francis Lattier on his own warrant, out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated at the passage of this act.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE—The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

No. 37. AN ACT

Making an Appropriation for each Representative of Newspapers in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars is hereby appropriated to the representatives of each newspaper in each house, the same to be paid by the war as it clerk out of the contingent fund.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

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A true copy:

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Sec. 14. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved February 25, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

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(Signed) GEO. W. CARTER, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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Approved February 25, 1871.

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Approved February 25, 1871.

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(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOVEE, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE—The foregoing act having been presented to the Governor of the State of Louisiana for approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of General Assembly in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution of Louisiana, has become a law without his approval.

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